MAY 5, 1775. THE NUMBER 14.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

ALWAYS FOR LIBERTY, AND THE PUBLICK GOOD.

ALEXANDER PURDIE, PRINTER.

THE CRISIS.

Is there not ſome hidden CURSE *in the ſtores of* HEAVEN, *red with uncommon wrath, to* BLAST *the man who owes his* GREATNESS *to his* COUNTRY'S RUIN!

To the Right Honourable Lord North, firſt Lord of the Treaſury, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Ranger of Bushy Park, &c. &c.

My LORD,

WE know not which is moſt to be deteſted, your Lordſhip's *puſillanimity*, or your *villainy*. Such a miſcreant never before diſgraced the adminiſtration of any country, nor the confidence of any King. One day you are all fire and ſword: Boſton is to be laid in *aſhes*, and the rivers of America are to run with the *blood* of her inhabitants; ſhips are prepared, troops embarked, and officers appointed for the threatened carnage. You no ſooner find the brave Americans are determined to reſiſt your inſtruments of ſlaughter, and to oppoſe the cruel deſigns of a deſpotick tyrant, to rob them of their rights, than all the bravadoing and all the bluſtering of your Lordſhip is immediately ſoftened into a calm, and you relax; *fear* ſeizes your daſtardly ſoul, and you ſink beneath the weight of accumulated guilt.

One day we hear of nothing but accuſations, proſcriptions, impeachments, and bills of attainder, againſt the patriots in America, and they are ſpeedily to be apprehended, and to receive a puniſhment due to their *crimes*, due to *rebels*. Three days do not elapſe before the *juſt* and *noble* reſolution of your Lordſhip, to bring thoſe traitors to a trial, is dropped; and lenient, or no ſteps, are to be taken againſt them.

Another day, *all* the colonies are in a ſtate of *rebellion*; and the laſt advices received from America, you tell the Houſe of Commons, were of a very alarming nature, and ſuch a daring ſpirit of reſiſtance had manifeſted itſelf throughout the continent that it was now high time Parliament ſhould adopt meaſures for *enforcing* obedience to the late acts. A plan is no ſooner propoſed by you, but carried, by a *rotten majority*, for reducing them to a ſtate of ſubjection to your and your royal maſter's *will*; and bloodſhed, and ſlaughter, ſtare them in the face. They laugh at your impotent malice, and with a ſpirited firmneſs, becoming of freemen, *dare* you to the ſtroke; when, behold! your threats, and the reſolutions of your venal troop (I will not call it a Britiſh ſenate) become like the threats and reſolutions of a ſociety of coal porters, who declare vengeance againſt another body of men who will not comply with their *unlawful impoſitions*, but fear the next day, without even the ſhadow of juſtice on their ſide, to carry their deſperate deſigns into execution.

The motion you made, my Lord, in the Houſe of Commons, on Monday laſt, for a *ſuſpenſion* of the ſeveral American acts, till it is known *which* of the provinces will raiſe a revenue and contribute to the luxuries of the parent ſtate, ſubject to the controul of the Britiſh Parliament, is a ſubterfuge too low and too thinly diſguiſed to deceive the Americans, or to impoſe upon the underſtanding of the meaneſt capacity. It is evident to the world, that this is only a villainous plan to divide them; who, while united together, may bid defiance to all your Lordſhip's cunning, fraud, force, and villainy. The Americans, my Lord, are too ſenſible and too brave to be drawn into any trap, either of your or your Royal maſter's making. You may weave the web, as artfully as you pleaſe, for their deſtruction; they will be ſure to break it. Their cauſe is juſt, it is the cauſe of Heaven, and built upon the ſolid foundation of *truth* and *liberty*. They will carefully watch over the ſacred gifts of God, and never ſurrender them to you, nor any power upon earth, but with their lives. You have found, my Lord, that your hoſtile invaſion, and all your force and violence, would not terrify them into a compliance with your meaſures, nor anſwer the infamous deſign of making the King *abſolute* in America; and now you are determined to try whether, by fraud and artifice, you can effect your purpoſe.

You have, my Lord, by the moſt cruel oppreſſions, drove the Americans to a ſtate of deſperation. You have deſtroyed their charters, invaded their rights, impoſed taxes contrary to every principle of juſtice and to every idea of repreſentation, and by blockading the port of BOSTON reduced near 30,000 people, in eaſy circumſtances, to a ſtate of dependence upon the charity and benevolence of their fellow ſubjects; and now, rare *condeſcenſion! a ſuſpenſion* of the ſeveral American acts, or (in other words) miniſterial oppreſſion and vilainy, is to be granted them, provided they will raiſe a *revenue* in America, ſtill ſubject to the *controul* of the King and Parliament in England. This *ſuſpenſion* ſcheme, my Lord, will not do; the Americans will have a *repeal* of *all* the acts they complain of, and a full reſtoration of all their *charters*, *rights*, *liberties*, and *privileges*, before they grant you a ſingle farthing, and then not ſubject to the controul of a banditti of rotten members in *St. Stephen's chapel*, of your appointing; for, where would be the difference between their taxing themſelves, to the *controul* and at the *diſpoſal* of the King and Parliament *here*, or of the Houſe of Commons in England taxing them in the firſt inſtance! There would be none, my Lord, and they would ſtill be in the ſame ſituation they are now; ſtill ſubject to the *will* of the King, and the corrupt influence of the Crown. This ſcheme, my Lord, appears to me as ridiculous and abſurd as the *negative* ſtill veſted in the court of aldermen of the city London, which gives a power to a majority of 26 to ſet aſide the choice of 7000 liverymen in the election of their mayors. Be aſſured, my Lord, this new plan muſt fall to the ground, with all your former ones in this buſineſs. The day of trial is at hand; the Americans will be firm; they will have a confirmation of all their rights; they will have a redreſs of all their grievances; they will levy their own taxes, *not ſubject* to any controuling power; and they will fix the conſtitutional liberties of America upon a foundation not be again ſhaken by *you*, nor any *puſillanimous*, *weak*, *wicked*, or *cruel tyrant*.

It is unnatural. But for a moment, my Lord, ſuppoſe the Americans ſhould come into your propoſals, or agree with the terms of your motion! now, my Lord, can you make reparation for the injuries England and America have ſuſtained? Or will it, in any degree, leſſen your villainy, or atone for your crimes? What compenſation can you make for the loſs of our trade, to the amount of near three millions? What comprehenſion can you make for robbing the nation of near one million and a half of money, to carry on your execrable deſigns againſt your fellow ſubjects in America? You can make none. Your head, indeed, would be a pleaſing ſpectacle upon *Temple Bar*; but the loſs of that, and your eſtates, would never atone for a ten thouſandth part of your crimes and villainy. Still, it is to be hoped, the minority in the Houſe of Commons, and the people, will never leave you till they have both, till you are made a publick example, and brought to condign puniſhment.

Every meaſure, my Lord, of your adminiſtration at home, has been cruel, arbitrary, and unconſtitutional; and every meaſure, with reſpect to foreign affairs, has been weak, cowardly, abſurd, and ridiculous, unbecoming an Engliſh miniſter, and only calculated to deſtroy the honour and intereſt of this kingdom.

The glory and dignity of the Britiſh nation were never ſo infamouſly ſacrificed, both by you and the King, as in the year 1770, by a ſcandalous ſecret convention with Spain, concerning Falkland's iſlands.

With reſpect to domeſtick affairs, you have endeavoued to erect the ſovereign into a deſpotick tyrant: You have made him trample under foot all laws, human and divine; you have made him deſtroy the rights and liberties of the people, in every part of the Britiſh empire; you have made it apparently his intereſt to promote diviſions at home; you have obliged him to quit the *glorious* title of *father of his people*, and debaſe himſelf into the *head of a party*, whom he has inveſted with an abſolute dominion over him, and whilſt he monarchs it in his own cloſet becomes contemptible in the eyes of his ſubjects and the whole world. Weak, timid, and irreſolute, he deeply engages in all your Lordſhip's infamous meaſures, and the reſt of his miniſters; and it is for this reaſon we ſee every act of miniſterial villainy, and murder, ſanctified by royal authority.

A parody for your Lordſhip's peruſal, on the 3d ſcene of the 5th act of Richard III.

Enter NORTH *from his bed.*

'Tis now the dead of night, and half the world is in a lonely ſolemn darkneſs hung; yet I (ſo coy a dame is ſleep to me) with all the weary courtſhip of my care-tired thoughts, can't win her to my arms, though even the ſtars do wink, as 'twere, with over-watching. I'll to my bed, and once more try to ſleep her into morning. [*Lies down, a groan is heard.*]

Ha! what means that diſmal voice? Sure 'tis the echo of ſome yawning grave, that teems with an untimely ghoſt. 'Tis gone! 'twas but my fancy; which ever

and anon, of late, conjures the people's murmurs to my ear. No matter what; I feel my eyes grow heavy. [*Sleeps.*]

Enter the ghoſt of Britannia.

Britannia. O thou! whoſe unrelenting thoughts not all the hideous terrours of thy guilt can ſhake! whoſe *conſcience*, with thy body, ever ſleeps! ſleep on; while I, by Heaven's high ordinance, in dreams of horrour, wake thy frightful ſoul: Now give thy thoughts to me; let them behold thoſe gaping wounds, which thy death-dealing hand, from time to time, gave my anointed body; now ſhall thy own devouring conſcience gnaw thy heart, and terribly revenge my murder.

Enter the ghoſts of thoſe barbarouſly murdered at Brentford, Boſton, and in St. George's Fields, in the merciful *reign of the preſent King.*

Ghoſts. North! dream on, and let the wandering ſpirits of thy butchered fellow ſubjects grate thine ear! Could not the *cauſe* wherein we were embarked, the *common, open birthright of a Briton*, perſuade thy cruel heart to ſpare our lives? Oh! 'twas a cruel deed! therefore alone, unpitying, unpitied ſhalt thou fall.

Enter the ghoſt of the late Lord Chancellor.

Lord Chancellor. Could not the various wrongs thou did'ſt thy country's weal, in *Camden, Granby, Wilkes*, and many more, glut thy relentleſs ſoul, but thou, and Grafton, muſt aim thy dagger at my life! Yes, at my life; unfeeling man! for could'ſt thou think that after quitting every claim to honour, truth or right, I'd longer bear my hated load of infamy! O no! the grave could only ſave me from myſelf! Wake then, in all the helis of guilt! and let that wild deſpair, which now does prey upon thy mangled thoughts, be to the world a terrible example

[*Ghoſts vaniſh.*]

North. Spare me my life! I do repent; your wrongs ſhall be redreſſed. Ha! ſoft! 'twas but a dream, but then ſo terrible it ſhakes my ſoul; cold drops of ſweat hang on my trembling fleſh; my blood grows chilly, and I freeze with horrour. O tyrant conſcience! how doſt thou afflict me? Fain would I reaſſume my walk. Was it not terrible retreating? Who is there?

Enter MUNGO (*alias Jeremiah Dyſon*)

Mungo. 'Tis I, my Lord; the morn is far advanced, and all your friends are up, preparing for the Houſe.

North. Oh! Mungo, I have had ſuch horrid dreams!

Mungo. Shadows! my Lord, below the ſtateſman's heeding.

North. Now, by my every hope, ſhadows to night have ſtruck more terrour to the ſoul of *North* than could the whole of ten *minorities*, armed all in proof, and led by noiſy *Chatham*.

Mungo. Be more yourſelf, my Lord; conſider, were it but known a dream had frightened you, how would your animated foes preſume on it!

North. Periſh that thought! No, never be it ſaid that fate itſelf could awe the ſoul of North.

Hence babbling dreams, you threaten here in vain;
Conſcience avaunt, North is himſelf again!
With this *, and with my gracious ſovereign's ear,
I'll act determin'd, free from every fear.

* *Producing the key of the treaſury.*

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 5.

LAST Friday GAWIN CORBIN, Eſq; was ſworn in one of his Majeſty's Honourable Council of this colony, in the room of the Hon. John Page, deceaſed.

The Liberty, Outram, and Arnold, Waterman, are arrived in York river, from London. They bring no later advices than what we had by Capt. Miller.

Marriages.] Doctor WILLIAM RICKMAN, of Charles City, to Miſs BETSEY HARRISON, and PEYTON RANDOLPH, jun. Eſq; of Wilton, to Miſs LUCY HARRISON, daughters of Col. Benjamin Harriſon of Berkeley.

Deaths.] Lady GOOCH, relict of the late Sir William Gooch, Governour of this colony, at Bath, in her 85th year. It is but a few months ſince this venerable Lady could ſee to thread the fineſt cambrick needle, without ſpectacles.

CHESTERFIELD, *April* 7, 1775.

AT a meeting of the committee for Cheſterfield county, the proceedings of the Convention were read, and unanimouſly approved of.

Reſolved, that we will, as ſoon as poſſible, promote and further the eſtabliſhment of manufactories for the making of linen, cotton, and woollen cloth; and that we will give encouragment to ſuch perſons as ſhall excel in the preparation of materials neceſſary for carrying on ſuch manufactories; and alſo that ſubſcriptions be opened in this county, by the ſeveral members of this committee, for raiſing a fund to ſupport ſuch manufactories as may be determined on in conſequence of the foregoing reſolution.

Mr. John Brown, of Norfolk, having, by his behaviour, incurred the cenſure of the people of this colony,

Reſolved, that we will not hereafter tranſact any buſineſs, or have any connexion, with the ſaid John Brown.

Capt. Sampſon, of the ſhip Elizabeth, from Briſtol, having, by his conduct, incurred the general contempt and reſentment of the good of the people of this colony,

Reſolved, that we will not hereafter have any intercourſe with the ſaid Sampſon, nor contribute to, or, as far as in us lies, permit the loading of any ſhip which he may now or hereafter be concerned with; and it is recommended to the inhabitants of this county to adopt theſe reſolutions,

Ordered, that theſe, and the reſolutions relative to the manufactories, be printed.

A true copy from the minutes.

JERMAN BAKER, clerk.

At a committee held for the county of Suſſex, at the courthouſe, on Thurſday the 6th of April, 1775,

PRESENT

THOMAS PEETE, Eſq; chairman,

And 27 other members of the ſaid committee.

THE proceedings of the Provincial Congreſs, lately held in the town of Richmond, and county of Henrico, were laid before the committee by the late delegates for this county; and the ſame being read, and maturely conſidered, the committee came to the following reſolution:

Reſolved, that the thanks of this committee, in behalf of themſelves and their conſtituents, the good people of this county, are juſtly due, and are moſt unfeignedly given, to the Congreſs in general, and to our late worthy delegates in particular, for the great pains and trouble they have been at, and wiſdom ſhewn in their conſultations and reſolves, and to aſſure them that this committee will adhere ſtrictly to the ſpirit of the reſolves of the ſaid Congreſs.

Signed by order.

THOMAS PEETE, chairman.
JOHN MASSENBURG, clerk.

AT a meeting of the committee for New Kent county, at the courthouſe, the 9th day of March, 1775.

Capt. Anthony Peele produced an invoice of goods imported before the firſt day of February to this committee, amounting to 91. 14s. 7d. ſterling, including all charges, and chooſing the ſame to be diſpoſed of agreeable to the 10th article of the Continental Congreſs.

Ordered, that the ſame be diſpoſed of in ſmall parcels, under the direction of John Armiſtead, William Clayton, Richmond Allen, George B. Poindexter, and Edwin Waddill, Gentlemen, or any two of them, and make return to this committee.

At a meeting of the committee for New Kent county, at the courthouſe, the 13th day of April, 1775,

John Armiſtead, Richmond Allen, and George B. Poindexter, Gentlemen, returned an account of the ſales, as follows:

Firſt coſts and charges of goods,	£.	9	14 7
Goods ſold for ſterling -		9	14 7

John Armiſtead, Richmond Allen, and George B. Poindexter.--By order of the committee. WILLIAM SMITH, clerk.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

BLANDFORD, *May* 1, 1775.

AS I intend for *Britain* early in the ſummer, thoſe who have any demands againſt me will be kind enough to bring them in, and they ſhall be immediately diſcharged. Mr. *Thomas Gordon*, of *Prince George*, will be properly empowered to receive, and grant diſcharges for, the debts ſtill due to *Gordon* and *Ramſay*.

PATKICK RAMSAY.

BLANDFORD, *May* 1, 1775.

THOSE indebted to *Ramſay, Monteith*, and Co. are deſired to take notice, that their buſineſs at this place, formerly under Mr. *Patrick Ramſay's*, and latterly under my direction, is now managed by Mr. *William Bogle*, who is fully empowered to tranſact the ſame, and to whom they are deſired to make payment. When the times admit, it will be carried on as uſual. WILLIAM ROBERTSON.

PURSUANT to the laſt will and teſtament of *Henry Daniel*, deceaſed, will be ſold on *Monday* the 22d of *May*, being *Middleſex* court day, if fair, otherwiſe next fair day, all his LOTS and HOUSES in the town of *Urbanna*, where he kept publick houſe, very conveniently ſituated for that purpoſe, being next to the cuſtomhouſe, and oppoſite the courthouſe. At the ſame time will be ſold, all the houſehold and kitchen furniture, moſt of it new and good, a quantity of bacon, two horſes, and a ſingle chair. Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchaſers, for all ſums above 25s. on giving bond and ſecurity. Long credit will be given for the lots and houſes. Any perſon inclinable to purchaſe them, before the day of ſale, may apply to

GEORGE DANIEL,
ROBERT DANIEL, Executors.

*** A quantity of wine, rum, and beer, will be ſold at the ſame time, and credit given till the 1ſt of *November* next, on giving bond and ſecurity as aforeſaid. All perſons having demands againſt the eſtate are deſired to make them known before the day of ſale, and thoſe indebted to the eſtate are requeſted to make payment.

PRINCE WILLIAM, *April* 12, 1775.

AS the time approaches when the lands, patented under the proclamation of Governour *Dinwiddie*, muſt be improved or forfeited, I requeſt the favour of the proprietors of the tract lying upon *Poko tellico* creek, and the *Kanawah* river, themſelves, or by their agents, to meet upon the premiſes, to divide, on *Monday* the 12th of next *June*. The neceſſity of this meaſure is obvious; but leſt it may appear extraordinary, to any of the proprietors, that a ſingle perſon ſhould undertake to appoint the time, I muſt inform them that I have heretofore written, to each ſeparately, to the above purport. Should the proprietors fail to attend at the time, or to ſend ſome one to act for them, I hope they will think it reaſonable I ſhould take poſſeſſion of the quantity I am entitled to, by purchaſe, under Major *Bullitt* and Lieutenant *Woelper*, and proceed to improve it accordingly.

CUTHBERT BULLITT.

I INTEND for *England* immediately after the *October* meeting of the merchants, in the *Neptune*, *Jonathan Punderſon* commander. All perſons who have any demands againſt the ſubſcriber are requeſted, for the laſt time, to bring in their reſpective accounts, that they may receive payment; and thoſe indebted are deſired to come and ſettle, that his affairs may be adjuſted before his departure.

2‖ WILLIAM DAWSON.

THOSE Gentlemen who may be inclined to conſign any tobacco to *William Lee*, Eſq; merchant in *London*, are reſpectfully acquainted, that a good *Britiſh* built ſhip will be in *York* river, in a very ſhort time, to take in tobacco to his addreſs, when the Gentlemen ſhippers will be waited on by the Captain in perſon. (2)

FORTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on the 19th inſtant, at night, two ſervant men, *viz.* THOMAS SPEARS, a joiner, born in *Briſtol*, about 20 years of age, five feet ſix and a half inches high, ſlender made, has light gray or bluiſh eyes, a little pock marked, freckled, ſandy coloured hair cut pretty ſhort, his voice is coarſe and ſomewhat drauling; he took with him a coat, waiſtcoat, and breeches of light brown duffil, with black horn buttons, another light coloured cloth waiſtcoat, old leather breeches, check and oſnabrug ſhirts, a pair of new milled yarn ſtockings, a pair of old ribbed do. new oſnabrug trouſers, and a felt hat, not much the worſe for wear.------WILLIAM WEBSTER, a brick maker, born in *Scotland*, and talks pretty broad, about five feet ſix inches high, well made, rather turned of 30, with light brown hair, and a roundiſh face; he had on an olive coloured coat, pretty much worn, with black horn buttons, duffil waiſtcoat and breeches, the ſame as *Spears's*, oſnabrug trouſers, and check and oſnabrug ſhirts. They went off in a ſmall yawl, with turpentine ſides and bottom, the inſide painted with a mixture of tar and red lead. Maſters of veſſels are cautioned againſt receiving of them, and the above reward is offered to any perſon who will deliver them at my dwelling-houſe in this county, or twenty dollars for each, from

(2) GEORGE WASHINGTON.

FAIRFAX county, *April* 23, 1775.

TEN DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN, laſt ſpring, from Mr. *Richard Taylor's*, near *Blandford*, a ſorrel MARE about four feet ſeven or eight inches high, five years old this ſpring, a blaze face, and no other white about her, paces, trots, and gallops well, but neither dockt nor branded. She was put to *Godolphin* laſt ſpring, and it is likely may be with foal. Whoever delivers the ſaid mare to the ſubſcriber, in *Amelia*, or to *Jonathan Jackſon*, in *Blandford*, ſhall have the above reward. She had the ſplint when ſhe went away, which occaſioned her to be very lame.

JOSEPH GREENHILL.

TAKEN up, in *Buckingham*, a ſteabitten gray HORSE nine or ten years old, about four feet high, trots, and branded on the off buttock in a ſcrabbled manner, that I cannot make out, and on the off ſhoulder O, or a woman's ſtirrup iron, a dot on the near ſhoulder, and another on the near buttock. Poſted, and appraiſed to 4l. 15s.

THOMAS PATTESON.

TAKEN up, in *James City*, a gray HORSE about eight years old, four feet eight inches high, and has on the near ſhoulder ſomething reſembling a W. Poſted, and appraiſed to 10l.

OWEN MATTHEWS.

TAKEN *up*, *in* Brunſwick, *a dark bay* HORSE *about four feet four inches and three quarters high, about eight years old, ſomewhat creſt-fallen, has many ſaddle ſpots, and ſome white on each hind foot, but no brand perceivable. Poſted, and appraiſed to* 8*l.* WILLIAM ATKEISON.

TAKEN *up*, *in* Buckingham, *a ſorrel* HORSE *with a flaxen mane, a large blaze in his face, a white ſtroke down each ſhoulder, the effects of a fiſtula, ſhod all round, appears to have been worked in a waggon, about eight years old, four feet ſeven inches high, and branded on the buttocks, but it cannot be made out, a white ſpot between his breaſt and near ſhoulder, where there appears a collection of other white ſpots in the form of an M. Poſted, and appraiſed to* 10*l.* BRYAN DOLAN.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 28, 1775.

I INTEND to leave the colony immediately. JOHN KATHER.

NEWCASTLE, *April* 28, 1775.

WANTED *immediately, two veſſels, one of* 3, *the other of* 5000 *buſhels burthen, the former for* Bolton, *the latter for* Britain. *For terms inquire of*

2 JOHN SYME.

For SALE, *on long credit*,

THE HOUSE and LOT in this city where Mr. *William Hornſby* lately lived. For terms, inquire of the Printer.

FOR SALE,

THE *BRICK HOUSE and its appurtenances, near the Capitol in* Williamſburg, *belonging to the daughters of the late* John Palmer. *For terms apply to me, in* Charles City. (4) JOHN TYLER.

Indian Fields, April 11, 1775.

AS I intend to leave the colony as ſoon as I can ſettle my affairs, I muſt earneſtly requeſt all perſons indebted to me on my own account, or in partnerſhip with Mr. *William Maitland*, to diſcharge their balances by the enſuing meeting of the merchants. As there are probably ſome who may not have it in their power to comply with this requeſt, it is expected they will give bond for what they owe, which will in ſome meaſure anſwer my purpoſe, and enable me to ſupport my credit in future.----- The goods I have on hand, amounting to upwards of 600l. ſterling, I would gladly diſpoſe of at a low advance, and allow twelve months credit, the purchaſer giving bond with approved ſecurity. ROBERT MILLER

VIRGINIA, *to wit.*

At a general court held at the Capitol, *the* 13*th day of* April, 1775.

Joſeph Wharton, of the city of *Philadelphia*, merchant, plaintiff, againſt *Richard Ford*, and Co. of the city of *London*, merchants, *George Moore*, and Co. of *Alicant*, merchants, *Peter Trotter*, and Co. merchants, *John Marſh*, Eſq; and *John Syme*, Eſq; defendants, } In chancery.

THE defendants, *Richard Ford* and Co. *George Moore* and Co. *Peter Trotter* and Co. and *John Marſh*, being beyond ſea, on the motion of the plaintiff, by his counſel, it is ordered that the other defendant, who hath effects of the ſaid *Richard Ford* and Co. *George Moore* and Co. *Peter Trotter* and Co. and *John Marſh*, in his hands, as is ſuggeſted, do not pay, convey away, or ſecrete ſuch effects, until the farther order or decree of this court; that the ſaid defendants, *Richard Ford* and Co. *George Moore* and Co. *Peter Trotter* and Co. and *John Marſh*, do appear here on the firſt day of the next court, to anſwer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be within 15 days inſerted in the *Virginia* Gazette, for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed on ſome Lord's day, immediately after divine ſervice, in the church of the pariſh of *St. Paul*, in the county of *Hanover*, and be alſo poſted up at the front door of the Capitol, in the city of *Williamſburg*.

BEN: WALLER.

Williamſburg, *April* 25, 1775.

SOME time in *February* laſt, I gave my bond, in a very imprudent and raſh manner, to Mr. *John Holt*, merchant in this city, for the ſum of 105l. payable the 25th of *October*, together with a bill of ſale for the three following negroes, to wit, *Little Lucy*, *Daniel*, and *Grace*; and whereas I find that I have been greatly impoſed upon, and cheated, by the ſaid *Holt*, in the goods that I purchaſed of him, they being ſold at a very high advance: This is to forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of the ſaid bond, or purchaſing any of the above mentioned ſlaves: as I am determined not to pay the ſame, unleſs compelled ſo to do by a regular and due courſe of law.

5 WILLIAM DAWSON.

To be SOLD *cheap*, *for* ready money,

A COLLECTION of valuable BOOKS, either ſeparately, or together; a portfolio of engravings, *etchings* and *mezzotintos* (chiefly *proofs*) by the moſt celebrated maſters; ſeveral articles of mohogany furniture, *&c.* a three year old cheſtnut colt by *Valiant*, a year old bay filly by *Fearnought*, both from a high-blooded mare, and a very light and ſtrong ſingle chair; the property of *Samuel Henley*, of *William & Mary* college, who intends to leave the colony ſoon.

ROBERDEAU & JACKSON

Have for ſale at their new diſtillery, in the town of Alexandria, *on the river* Potowmack, *in the colony of* Virginia,

ALEXANDRIA RUM,

WHICH they engage equal in quality, either in ſtrength, agreeable ſmell, and good flavour, to any made on this continent. They will be much obliged to the venders of that article for their cuſtom, which they hope to merit, as well by the goodneſs of their rum, and the moderate profit they deſign to ſell at, as their conſtant endeavours to give general ſatisfaction.

*** They propoſe to ſell for caſh only, or country produce delivered at the diſtillery.

GIFT

STANDS *this ſeaſon at the ſubſcriber's, and will cover at* 12*s.* 6*d. the leap, and* 40*s. the ſeaſon. Good paſturage gratis, but I will not be anſwerable for thoſe that ſtray, or any accidents whatever.*

JOHN C. COCKE.

JAMES CITY, *April* 21, 1775.

FOR SALE,

A SET *of very fine* BLACK COLTS, *and another of* BAYS, *all of the beſt breeds, and from* 3 *to* 4 *years old, with long tails, and juſt broke; alſo a ſet of young* BAY HORSES, *that are large and ſtrong, and go very well. Inquire of the Printer.*

For SALE,

THE high blooded horſe DOTTEREL. He is full fifteen hands three inches high, and remarkable for the ſtrength and beauty of his form, being in *every* reſpect worthy of his high deſcent, which is from the beſt ſtock in *England*, as may be ſeen by his pedigree in the hand-writing, and ſigned by, Sir *John Pennington*, who bred him. The Gentlemen of the turf are well acquainted with *Dotterel's* performances in *Great Britain*, and that he was eſteemed the ſwifteſt horſe in *England*, *Eclipſe* excepted. He is remarkable for getting colts, and they are uncommonly beautiful, and fit for the turf or the road. The above mentioned pedigree may be ſeen, and the terms of ſale made known, to any perſon inclined to purchaſe, by applying to the ſteward at *Stratford*, the ſeat of the late Honourable *Philip Ludwell Lee*, Eſq; in *Weſtmoreland* county. (4)

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND, containing 3000 acres, whereon is a plantation which has employed, for ſome years paſt, twelve or fourteen ſlaves; this tract lies in the upper end of *King William* county. Alſo a tract lying in the lower end of the ſaid county, containing 1100 acres, and pleaſantly ſituated on *Pamunkey* river; a brick dwelling-houſe, with neceſſary offices, a fiſhing ſhore, and a lively fertility of ſoil, recommend the latter tract to any Gentleman who may be about to ſettle in life. Poſſeſſion will be delivered on the 25th of *December* next, to the purchaſer, or purchaſers, who will have liberty of ſowing fall grain. Mr. *Benjamin Grymes*, jun. of *Orange*, will make known particulars to any perſon who may be inclined to purchaſe the whole, or any part of the ſaid tracts. Credit till the firſt of *January* 1777 will be allowed, by

JUDITH ROBINSON.

(tf.) LUCY ROBINSON.

BENJMIN GRYMES, jun.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 14, 1775.

I HAVE on hand a neat assortment of GOLD and SILVER WORK, which I will sell cheap, for ready money.

All kinds of JEWELLERY WORK, particularly MOURNING RINGS, is made at my shop, in the newest taste; and MINIATURE PICTURES are set in gold and silver.

CLOCKS and WATCHES cleaned and repaired there likewise.

JAMES CRAIG.

To be SOLD, *in the town of* Richmond, *on* Tuesday *the* 2d *of* May, *if fair, otherwise next fair day, pursuant to the will of the late* James Gunn,

A VALUABLE tract of land, supposed to contain about 400 acres, within three miles of the town, and conveniently situated otherwise; ten exceeding likely NEGROES, men and women; a great variety of valuable household and kitchen furniture, stocks of horses, cattle, and hogs. Credit will be allowed, for all sums above 5l. till the first of *October* 1776, the purchasers giving bond, with approved security, to bear interest from the day of sale, if not discharged by the 25th of the month in which they become payable.

TURNER SOUTHALL,
JAMES LYLE,
JAMES BUCHANAN,
PATRICK COUTTS,
JOHN PENDLETON, jun. } Executors.

*** The creditors are requested to make known their demands to *John Pendleton*, jun. in *Richmond*.

STOLEN out of the subscriber's cornfield, in *Orange* county, near the courthouse, about the first of *December* last, a bright bay HORSE about four feet eight inches high, four years old this spring, docked, and branded on the near buttock with the bottom of a woman's stirup iron. He is very gentle, and has been rode a little. Whoever will inform me where I can get the said horse shall have 20s. or if brought to my house 40s.

JAMES TAYLOR, senior.

RUN away from the subscriber, at *West Point*, in *King William* county, the 21st of last *December*, a very likely *Virginia* born negro man, named MIKE, about 22 years old, six feet high, and stutters much; had on, when he went away, a suit of negro cotton, but may probably change his clothes. I forewarn all masters of vessels from carrying him out of the colony. Whoever brings the said negro to me shall have 3l. reward, besides what the law allows, and if taken out of the colony 10l. (tf.) JOHN WEST.

Ten pounds reward.

RUN away, two convicted servant men, just imported from *London*, in the *Justitia*, Capt. *Kidd*, lying at *Leeds* town, *viz.* WILLIAM PEARCE, a stout likely fellow, five feet eight or nine inches high, red hair, fair complexion, tolerably well dressed, and about 25 years of age.

RALPH EMANUEL, about six feet high, a likely strong made man, darkish coloured hair, well dressed, with a chocolate coloured surtout coat and red cape, a little tarred, a bound hat with a black band round it, and about 22 years of age. They left the company in which they were travelling a few miles above *Leeds* town, and both will endeavour to pass for sailors. To those used to the smell of servants just from a ship, they will be easily discovered, unless they have procured new clothes. I will give 6l. for securing, or 10l. for bringing both home, and half for each. All masters of ships are forbid harbouring them, at their peril.

ANDREW LEITCH.

DUMFRIES, *April* 6, 1775.

For SALE,

A NEW BRIG, burthen about 115 tons, now on the stocks, and ready for launching. Her upper timbers are altogether of black walnut, cedar, locust, and mulberry. The terms of sale will be made known to any person inclining to purchase, by applying to the steward at *Stratford*, the seat of the late Honourable *Philip Ludwell Lee*, Esq; in *Westmoreland* county. (4)

Fifty six dollars reward.

RUN away last night from the subscribers, living near *Bush* river, *Harford* county, *Maryland*, seven *English* servant men, *viz.* JOHN BROWN, about 35 years of age, about five feet eight inches high, has black hair, large temples, narrow chin, and thick lips, used to the sea, and a great swearer.

ABRAHAM PETERS, about 28 years of age, about five feet nine inches high, has black hair and beard, of a swarthy complexion, his left hand somewhat perished and lame, says he is a *Jew*, and talks very good *Dutch*.

JOHN COOLEY, about 22 years of age, by trade a plaisterer, about five feet eight inches high, round faced, and well set.

WILLIAM CHILDS, about 21 years of age, about five feet six inches high, a carver and gilder by trade, but meanly dressed,

THOMAS ABLE, about 25 years of age, about five feet five inches high, has a remarkable red face, very rotten teeth, is a great talker, and very much pitted with the smallpox.

WILLIAM BLANCHLET, about 27 years of age, about five feet four inches high, thin visaged, sharp nose, black hair and beard.

THOMAS SHARP, about 15 years of age, about five feet three inches high, fair complexion, and had on a green coat turned up with blue. They had, and took with them, a country square-barrelled smooth bore gun rifle-stocked, one pistol, and other fire-arms. Several of them have hobnails in their shoes. Whoever takes up the said servants, and secures them, so that their masters may get them again, shall have, if taken ten miles from home, 10l. if out of the county 14l. and if out of the province the above reward, or in proportion for each, including what the law allows, paid by us,

Buckler Bond. *Thomas Saunders.*
Thomas Bond. *Ben. Bradford Norris.*
William Smithson.

TAKEN up, in *Pittsylvania*, a sorrel MARE eight or nine years old, four feet eight or nine inches high, paces naturally, and branded on the near shoulder 3, with a stroke on the top. Also a bay MARE colt two years old, neither dockt nor branded. A roan HORSE colt two years old, neither dockt nor branded. A black stone COLT two years old, neither dockt nor branded. Posted, and appraised, the sorrel mare to 16l. the bay mare colt to 8l. the roan colt to 5l. the black stone colt to 3l.

WILLIHM LYNCH.

TAKEN up, in *Cumberland*, a dark bay MARE about twelve years old, four feet six inches high, a switch tail, her mane has been roached, shod before, and branded on the near buttock B. Posted, and appraised to 7l. 10s.

ROBERT BECK.

For SALE at *Tappahannock*,

AN *exceeding likely young negro man, who is a very good house servant, understands taking care of horses, and is a tolerable good cook. If the purchaser is not perfectly satisfied with him after a month's trial, he may return him if in health.*

(tf.) ARCHIBALD M'CALL.

WILLIAMSBURG, *April* 15, 1775.

THE subscribers, having this day entered into partnership, beg leave to acquaint the publick in general, and their friends and neighbours in particular, that they intend practising PHYSICK and SURGERY to their fullest extent, and that they intend also, as soon as the situation of the times will admit, to keep full and complete assortments of DRUGS and MEDICINES, which they will endeavour to procure of the very best in quality, and will take care to have them *fresh*, by making several importations in the year. It is proposed that *John M. Galt* shall pay his particular attention to surgery, to whom our friends are desired to apply on all such occasions, but will be advised and assisted by *W. Pasteur* in all difficult cases. They both desire to make their most grateful acknowledgments to their friends and customers for the many favours and civilities they have received, and hope, by this union, they will be enabled to carry on their business to the entire satisfaction of their friends, as on their part the strictest assiduity and attention shall be observed.

PASTEUR & GALT.

WARWICK, *April* 18, 1775.

I INTEND to leave the colony soon.

ALEXANDER GORDON.

To be SOLD *in* Amherst *county*,

FOUR THOUSAND acres of exceeding good tobacco LAND, being part of a large tract formerly advertised, together with a very valuable gristmill, upon *Buffalo* river. This land is equal to any that has yet been sold of the tract. The time of payment will be made agreeable to purchasers. Mr. *Gabriel Penn*, who lives near the land, is authorised to bargain for it, and will show it to any persons inclinable to purchase.

(tf.) CARTER BRAXTON.

JAMES CITY, *April* 21, 1775.

STRAYED, *or stolen, from the subscriber, on* Monday *last, a likely bay* MARE, *five years old this spring, about fourteen hands and a half high, one or both hind feet white, a hanging mane and switch tail, and branded on the near buttock* TB *in a piece. Whoever delivers her to me, in this county, shall have* 20s. *and for the thief* 5l. JOHN C. COCKE.

THREE months ago I purchased, from the executors of *Littlebury Hardiman*, a negro woman named RACHEL, formerly Mr. *Hardiman's* cook, since which I have not seen her. I am informed she has a husband at one of Col. *Carter's* quarters on *James* river, through whose benevolence I imagine she is now harboured. Whoever brings her to me, at *Drummond's Neck*, near *Cowles's* ferry, shall receive 30s. or 20s. if conveyed to *Charles City* prison. I am determined not to dispose of her, and will sue any person who entertains her.

6 JOHN AYLETT.

For SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in *Caroline* county, near *Newmarket*, containing about 3000 acres of well timbered land, having thereon two plantations, in good repair, with proper and convenient edifices for farming, or making tobacco. For terms apply to the subscriber.

(tf) JOHN BAYLOR.

For SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in *Caroline* county, contiguous to *Mattapony*, containing about 2000 acres of well timbered land, the property of Mr. *Robert Baylor*. The terms may be known by applying to Mr. *Nathaniel Burwell* in *King William*, Mr. *John Armistead* in *Caroline*, or Mr. *John Baylor*, Executors. (tf)

ARTICLES of Intelligence, Essays, Advertisements, *&c.* are thankfully received for this Paper, the Price of which is 12*s.* 6*d.* per Annum, Advertisements inserted as usual. PRINTING WORK done with Care and Expedition, and on reasonable Terms.

LONDON, *March 6.*

DEAN Swift held the Parliament of Ireland in ſuch abhorrence, that he characteriſed their aſſembly by the name of Hell; the members, without diſtinction, he called by the names of rogues, brainleſs villains, a dire infectious crew, an odious groupe of fools, monſters, old dotards, rampant aſſes, prating monkies, beaſts, and demoniacks; and laſtly, he wiſhed the devil, in the midſt of rattling thunder, might, with a red fiery poker crack the ſtones, melt the lead, and drive down the ruins of the houſe upon the nations repreſentatives! Had the Dean lived to ſee our preſent uninfluenced, unbribed, uncorrupted, learned, impartial, ſteady, wiſe, and national aſſembly, how readily would he have employed his pen to draw a contraſt between a Britiſh and an Iriſh Parliament!

Accounts from Warſaw, dated Feb. 26th, ſay: "The commiſſaries appointed for the marking off the frontiers, on the part of Auſtria and Ruſſia, have begun their operation. We are alſo aſſured that the limits between Pruſſia and Poland are at length going to be regulated, and for that purpoſe the Pruſſian commiſſaries have received orders from the King their maſter to repair to the frontiers."

Government can make no propoſition to the colonies, which will be accepted, unleſs they allow them the power of taxing themſelves; every other expedient is inſidious, and deceitful. All unlawful acts are, in their own nature, void and null; and every honeſt man, for his own ſake, and the ſake of his poſterity, will reſiſt them to the utmoſt of his power. Conſider this, ye who fatten on publick ſpoil!

March 7. Yeſterday Lord North attended the levee at St. James's, and after it was over had a conference with his Majeſty until half paſt three o'clock, when his Majeſty returned to the Queen's houſe to dinner.

Yeſterday there was a board of trade and plantations at Whitehall, at which Lord Gower, Lord Sandwich, and Lord Dartmouth aſſiſted, &c.

Yeſterday the order of the day was read, in the Houſe of Commons, for the report to be made on the Maſſachuſetts fiſhery bill. The report was accordingly read, and Mr. Liſter called to the bar to be examined on the Poole petition; and being withdrawn, a clauſe was offered, and agreed to. After which a debate enſued; and the queſtion was at laſt put, that the bill, thus amended, be engroſſed.

Upon application being made yeſterday by Lord Irnham, in the Houſe of Commons, that the colony agents ſhould be admitted into the gallery during the debates relative to America, the Houſe was pleaſed to acquieſce, and the Speaker ſhewed great readineſs to comply with ſo proper an indulgence.

It may be depended upon, that a great perſonage has expreſſed the moſt earneſt deſire that the plan now in agitation, for the relief of inſolvent debtors, may meet with a ſpeedy and effectual ſucceſs.

A number of perſons are now employed in Ireland in making carriages for the artillery of that kingdom, which will be ready for any ſervice in a ſhort time. There are many conjectures in conſequence of theſe extraordinary preparations. Some ſay Lord Harcourt has lately had certain intelligence that the French intend making a deſcent upon Ireland, when the troops deſtined for America are embarked; and indeed there is ſomething very natural in ſuch a ſuſpicion, for thoſe perfidious people can never have a better opportunity to execute ſuch a deſign than when the nation is in almoſt a defenceleſs ſtate.

It is a certain fact, that money has been more plentiful in Boſton, and the neighbouring towns, ſince the King's troops have been there, than ever was remembered; and that the inhabitants get almoſt double the price for neceſſaries made uſe of by the ſoldiery, which makes them more fond of them than they otherwiſe would be, and the utmoſt harmony ſubſiſts between them.

It is ſaid that ſome of the firſt-rate men in the M***, who not long ſince affected to complain of the Aſiatick plunderers, by ſome unaccountable turn in their underſtandings, are become ſuddenly ſo ſmitten with the charms of plunder and rapine, that they are now reſolved to begin the ſame buſineſs, by opening ſhops for themſelves in America, at the expenſe of the inhabitants, their fellow ſubjects.

It is imagined that among all the numerous petitions in favour of the Americans, addreſſed to ****, none will be more immediately acceptable than that of the Quakers; as, being couched in terms the moſt humiliating, breathing nothing but paſſive obedience, abject ſubmiſſion, and an utter averſion to juſtifiable reſiſtance, it ſounds harmonious to the ears of tyranny.

Some of our moſt judicious phyſiogonomiſts pretend that the preſent ſuſpicious complexions of the French and Engliſh courts portend no good to the welfare of the Britiſh empire, which it is generally thought the expiration of a few months will diſcover; in conſequence of which, our military will very ſoon be employed in a more conſtitutional and unexceptionable manner than at preſent.

Yeſterday a large quantity of tents and military ſtores were ſhipped off from the Tower, for the uſe of the military deſtined for America.

The ſame number of regiments of foot, lately drawn from Ireland to America, is, we hear, ordered there with the greateſt expedition.

Saturday a grant paſſed the Great Seal to John Agnew of Streuchan, in the county of Wigtown, George Stewart, of the ſame place, and Alexander Dunn, collector of the cuſtoms in Newfoundland, Eſqrs. and to their executors, adminiſtrators, or aſſigns, of the royal mines in the province of Newfoundland, and of all metals, minerals, or ores, reſerving a tenth part to the crown, for the term of 999 years.

Yeſterday, at one o'clock, a number of conſtables took their ſtand in New Palace Yard, Weſtminſter, and were ſoon after joined by the ſheriffs and *hangman;* when, after making a circle, and uſing ſome formality required upon the occaſion, they *then and there executed the Criſis.* The like operation is to be performed, this day, at the Royal Exchange.

March 8. The following is handed about, as the heads of a bill which is intended to be brought into Parliament in a few days, by a well known friend to his country: "To allow no ſuperiour magiſtrate or officer to remain long in office; to have no more magiſtrates or officers than what are abſolutely neceſſary for the adminiſtration of government; to allow but ſmall ſalaries to any magiſtrate or officer, that people may be prompted by their ambition, and not by their avarice, to ſerve the nation; not to ſuffer any penſions, or gratuities, exceeding the bounds of deſert and charity, which, with the rewards for publick ſervice, ſhall be at the diſpoſal of the Parliament; not to have ſo many penal laws, eſpecially ſuch as any magiſtrate or officer may diſpenſe with or mitigate; and to have the conduct of ſuperiour magiſtrates and officers often and freely inquired into by the ſupreme aſſembly of the people; and particularly to call every man to a ſtrict account, who has, by his office, the diſpoſal of publick money."

Lord Mansfield, it is talked of, will have a ſecond trip to France before the cloſe of the enſuing ſummer.

Notwithſtanding what ſome folks advance againſt the power of the acts of the Britiſh Parliament, it appears in hiſtory, that "an act of Parliament, when Sir Edward Poynings was in the government, in the reign of Henry VII. made all the ſtatutes, then in force in England, of the ſame validity in Ireland."

Orders were lately iſſued for the augmentation of his Majeſty's troops in the electorate of Hanover.

An evening paper poſitively aſſerts, that it is the reſolution of government to have no more lotteries.

A correſpondent informs us, that about the time Mr. L---was marrying miſs C-- in London, Mrs. L---was giving her hand to a man of good fortune in Scotland. This divorce has given great pleaſure to many families on the ſouth of the Tweed, as it ſhows upon what eaſy terms a marriage may be diſſolved in Scotland, when, after a tedious and expenſive proceſs in the Commons here, a divorce is merely nominal, and the parties cannot marry again without more troubleſome and expenſive proceſs in the Houſes of Parliament. It is imagined this diſcovery will carry more poſt-chaiſes to Scotland than the marriage act has ever done.

Dr. Johnſon's pedantick, pompous, and abſurd detail of what he *did not ſee* in Scotland, is, in the bookſeller's phraſe, "as dull a book as ever was publiſhed." It goes off very ſlowly; the truth is, the publick do not confide in the Doctor's veracity, any more than he does in the authenticity of Oſſian's poems. They have a juſt ſhare of *reaſonable incredulity*, and will not be gulled by the *ſtubborn audacity* of a vain, ſelf-created oracle.

No leſs than three publications, under the name of the CRISIS, have come under parliamentary inquiry; the firſt in the year 1714, written by Sir Richard Steele, a member of Parliament, for which he was expelled the Houſe, and the two that were burnt yeſterday at the Royal Exchange.

Yeſterday a great number of people aſſembled, at noon, in and about the Change, in order to ſee the miniſterial pamphlet, and the anti-miniſterial paper, both bearing the name of *The Criſis*, burnt according to the ſentence of the Houſe of Lords. It was paſt twelve before the executioner came; he then brought a bundle of faggots, and carried them into the Exchange, where the mob ſeized them, and threw them about till they broke one of the large lamps. At length Mr. Gates, the city marſhal, arrived, and informed Jack Ketch that his duty of the day was to be performed in Cornhill, before the Change gates. The hangman, and his greaſy raggamuffins, immediately adjourned to the place of execution, and as ſoon as the faggots were lighted, and a clear circle was formed, by Mr. Gates riding round, and knocking down ſuch as he thought came too forward (among whom was one of the printer's journeymen, whoſe head he broke with the mace) the ſheriffs walked up to the fire, and threw in the two libels, wrapped up in ſuch a manner, that, for aught the ſpec-

tators could discover, the matter burnt might be "the King's *most gracious* speech," "the addresses of both Houses of Parliament," or "the Bishops *humble* prayer for a day of fasting to be appointed, as an expiation of the sins of the Ministry." Whatever the packet consisted of, it was soon consumed by the flames; and after the usual entertainment of a London mob, of pelting with dead cats, raw hides, potatoes, rotten cabbage, and other filth, the crowd dispersed

It is not unworthy notice, that the pamphlet called The Crisis is a well written, artful, but damnable libel against the constitution. It is consigned to the flames, and so ends the notice taken of it.

March 9. Yesterday the House of Commons met a quarter before three o'clock, and went through a great deal of private business. The order of the day, that the engrossed bill for restraining the American trade, and for prohibiting the fishery of the five New England provinces, being read, a clause was offered to be brought up; and the same being read, a motion was made that it be inserted in the bill. This produced a short, but well supported debate; and the question being put, the House divided, for the clause 188, against it 58. The bill was then read a third time, passed, and ordered to the Lords.

Lord North gave notice, that he would this day bring in a bill pursuant to the resolution of the House of Monday the 20th of February last. It is imagined he will then move to have it printed.

The House rose at half after six o'clock, and adjourned to this day.

Tuesday night a Cabinet Council was held at Lord Rochford's office, since which it is reported that none of the troops intended will be sent to America, as, by some late accounts from General Gage, it is thought to be unnecessary.

There was a very numerous levee yesterday at St. James's, at which were present several foreigners of distinction, among whom were two Hanoverian noblemen of high rank, one of which is allied to Prince Ferdinand.

They write from Jamaica, that the Spaniards had lost, in the space of three months, upwards of 10,000 slaves, by a mortality which broke out among the Negroes in the sland of Cuba.

On Monday morning next Mr. Powell the noted walker, will set out on his second excursion to York and back again, for a bett of 100l. which he is to perform in five days and four hours, being 20 hours less than he performed it before. A number of betts are depending.

WILLIAMSBURG, *May* 5.

LATE on Wednesday night, Col. Carter Braxton arrived in town from a number of armed people, all men of property, led by Patrick Henry, Esq; on their march for this city, from the counties of Hanover, New Kent, and King William. The intent of their coming, we are well assured, is the general alarm spread over the country by the removal of the gunpowder from the publick magazine, and to secure the treasury from a like catastrophe; as also to seize upon the person of his Majesty's Receiver General (then in this city) till either the gunpowder was restored, or a sum of money paid down to its value. Next morning Col. Braxton returned, with the Hon. Richard Corbin's bill of exchange for 320l. sterling; and, at the same time, the inhabitants of this city engaging themselves to guard the publick treasury, the Gentlemen dispersed yesterday afternoon, and are returned to their respective homes, perfectly satisfied with the success of their expedition. They had proceeded as far as Doncastle's, about 15 miles from town, where they were encamped to the number of 150 men and upwards, all well accoutred, and had a very martial appearance.

As soon as his Excellency the Governour received intelligence of the above armed force coming down, he despatched a messenger to the Fowey man of war, now lying before York town, and by 10 o'clock yesterday morning a detachment of 40 sailors and marines belonging to that ship, under the command of Capt. Stretch, arrived at the palace; they did not march through the main street, but were led through the Governour's park.

The town of York, we are well informed, was threatened with a cannonade from his Majesty's ship Fowey, by her commander, if the inhabitants presumed to molest the troops in their landing, or on their march to this city. They are now at the palace; how long they will stay is uncertain.

Upwards of 100 of the citizens last night guarded the publick treasury, and patrolled the streets.

This morning a warrant was issued to search certain houses, for arms, suspected to have been taken out of the magazine in this city, a considerable number being missing; but the officer, we hear, has not been able to find any.

The Right Honourable the Countess of DUNMORE, with all the Governour's family, are now on board the Fowey man of war.

The Rising Sun, Peterson, from London, is arrived in York river. He left the Downs the 13th of March, in company with about 20 transports, who put into Spithead the 16th, to wait their final orders to proceed to Corke, to take in troops for America.---Captain Power, for James river, was to sail the 15th of March, without fail.

The Nelly, M'Larty, from Hispaniola, the Brunswick, M'Larty, and Nestor, Harrison, from Glasgow, are arrived in James river.

The Liberty, Drew, in six weeks from Bristol, is just arrived in York river. She has brought papers as late as the 16th of March, but we do not know what advices they contain.

Extract of a letter from one of the Virginia Delegates, on his way to the Congress, dated Tuesday evening last.

"The storm thickens fast. The New Yorkers have received intelligence that their town is to be fortified, and 14 regiments sent there, to cut off the communication between the southern and eastern colonies. This has united them, to a man, in the American cause. They are forming themselves, and beg assistance from the southward. This comes from the Philadelphia committee. The Bostonians have given a good drubbing to 2000 regulars."

*** *There is a mistake in this Gazette, in saying that Gawin Corbin, Esq; is sworn in one of his Majesty's Council of this colony. That Gentleman only received his appointment by Capt. Peterson.*

¶ *The narrative of facts relative to* JOHN NORTON *and sons shipping two half chests of tea in the Virginia, Howard Esten, humbly addressed to the inhabitants of Virginia, came to hand too late for this week's paper; but will be inserted in our next, without fail.*

At a COUNCIL held at the PALACE, May 2, 1775; present his Excellency the GOVERNOUR, THOMAS NELSON, RICHARD CORBIN, WILLIAM BYRD, RALPH WORMELEY, junior, Esquires, JOHN CAMM, clerk, and JOHN PAGE, Esquire.

The GOVERNOUR *was pleased to address himself to the* BOARD *in the following manner:*

GENTLEMEN,

COMMOTIONS and insurrections have suddenly been excited among the people, which threaten the very existence of his Majesty's government in this colony; and no other cause is assigned for such dangerous measures than that the gunpowder which had, some time past, been brought from on board one of the King's ships, to which it belonged, and was deposited in the magazine of this city, hath been removed, which, it is known, was done by my order, to whom, under the constitutional right of the Crown, which I represent, the custody and disposal of all publick stores of arms and ammunition alone belong; and, whether I acted in this matter (as my indispensable duty required) to anticipate the malevolent designs of the enemies of order and government, or to prevent the attempts of any enterprising negroes, the powder being still as ready and convenient for being distributed for the defence of the country, upon any emergency, as it was before, which I have publickly engaged to do, the expediency of the step I have taken is equally manifest: And therefore, it must be evident that the same headstrong and designing people, who have already but too successfully employed their artifices in deluding his Majesty's faithful subjects, and in seducing them from their duty and allegiance, have seized this entirely groundless subject of complaint, only to inflame afresh, and to precipitate as many as possible of the unwary into acts, which, involving them in the same guilt, their corrupters think may bind them to the same plans and schemes, which are unquestionably meditated in this colony, for subverting the present, and erecting a new, form of government.

Induced by an unaffected regard for the general welfare of the people, whom I have had the honour of governing, as well as actuated by duty and zeal in the service of his Majesty, I call upon you, his Council in this colony, for your advice upon this pressing occasion, and I submit to you whether a proclamation should not issue conformable to what I have now suggested; and, before our fellow subjects abandon themselves totally to extremities, which must inevitably draw down an accumulation of every human misery upon their unhappy country, to warn them of their danger, to remind them of the sacred oaths of allegiance which they have taken, and to call up in their breasts that loyalty and affection, which, upon so many occasions, have been professed by them to their King, their lawful sovereign; and farther, to urge and exhort, in particular, those whose criminal proceedings on this occasion have been, and are still, so alarming, to return to their duty, and a due obedience to the laws; and, in general, all persons whatsoever to rely upon the goodness and tenderness of our most gracious sovereign to all his subjects equally, and upon the wisdom of his councils for a redress of all their real grievances, which redress can only be obtained by constitutional applications; and lastly, to enjoin all orders of people to submit, as becomes good subjects, to the legal authority of their government, in the protection of which their own happiness is most interested.

The Council thereupon acquainted his Excellency, that as the matters he had been pleased to communicate to them were of the greatest consequence, they desired time to deliberate thereon till the next day.

At a COUNCIL held at the PALACE, May 3 1775; present his Excellency the Governour, *Thomas Nelson*, *Richard Corbin*, *William Byrd*, *Ralph Wormeley*, junior, Esquires, *John Camm*, clerk, and *John Page*, Esquire.

The Board, resuming the consideration of the subject laid before them yesterday by the Governour, advised him to issue the following proclamation, and the same was ordered accordingly.

VIRGINIA, *to wit:*

WHEREAS there is too much reaſon to ſuppoſe that ſome perſons, in different parts of this colony, are diſaffected to his Majeſty's government, and by their weight and credit with the people are endeavouring to bring the country into ſuch a ſituation as to afford them the faireſt proſpect of effecting a change in the form of it, covering their wicked deſigns under the ſpecious appearance of defending their liberties, and have taken advantage of the unhappy ferment, which themſelves have raiſed in the minds of their fellow ſubjects, in proſecution of their dangerous deſigns, to oppoſe the moſt undoubted prerogative of the King, which in a late inſtance I thought it expedient to exert, by removing on board his Majeſty's ſhip the Fowey a ſmall quantity of gunpowder, belonging to his Majeſty, from the magazine in this city: I have thought fit, by advice of his Majeſty's Council, to iſſue this my proclamation, with a view of undeceiving the deluded, and of expoſing to the unwary the deſtruction into which they may be precipitated, if they ſuffer themſelves to be longer guided by ſuch infatuated counſels.

Although I conſider myſelf, under the authority of the crown, the only conſtitutional judge in what manner the munition, provided for the protection of the people of this government, it is to be diſpoſed of for that end, yet, for effecting the ſalutary objects of this proclamation, and removing from the minds of his Majeſty's ſubjects the groundleſs ſuſpicions they have imbibed, I think proper to declare, that the apprehenſions which ſeemed to prevail throughout this whole country, of an intended inſurrection of the ſlaves, who had been ſeen in large numbers, in the night-time, about the magazine, and my knowlege of its being a very inſecure depoſitory, were my inducements to that meaſure; and I choſe the night as the propereſt ſeaſon, becauſe I knew the temper of the times, and the miſinterpretations of my deſign, which would be apt to prevail, if the thing ſhould be known. Acting under theſe motives, I certainly rather deſerved the thanks of the country than their reproaches. But, whenever the preſent ferment ſhall ſubſide, and it ſhall become neceſſary to put arms into the hands of the militia, for the defence of the people, againſt a foreign enemy, or inteſtine inſurgents, I ſhall be as ready, as on a late occaſion, to exert my beſt abilities in the ſervice of the country. In the meantime, as it is indiſpenſably neceſſary to maintain order, and the authority of the laws, and thereby the dignity of his Majeſty's government, I exhort and require, in his Majeſty's name, all his faithful ſubjects, to leave no expedient uneſſayed which may tend to that happy end. Such as are not to be influenced by the love of order, for its own ſake, and the bleſſings it is always productive of, would do well to conſider the internal weakneſs of this colony, as well as the dangers to which it is expoſed from a ſavage enemy; who, from the moſt recent advices I have received from the frontier inhabitants, are ready to renew their hoſtilities againſt the people of this country. But as, on the one hand, nothing can juſtify men, without proper authority, in a rapid recurrence to arms, nothing excuſe reſiſtance to the executive power in the due enforcement of law, ſo, on the other, nothing but ſuch reſiſtance, and outrageous proceedings, ſhall ever compel me to avail myſelf of any means that may carry the appearance of ſeverity.

Anxious to reſtore peace and harmony to this diſtracted country, and to induce a firmer reliance on the goodneſs and tenderneſs of our moſt gracious ſovereign, to all his ſubjects equally, and on the wiſdom of his councils for a redreſs of their real grievances, which can only be obtained by loyal and conſtitutional applications, I again call upon and require all his majeſty's liege ſubjects, and eſpecially all Magiſtrates and other officers, both civil and military, to exert themſelves in removing the diſcontents, and ſuppreſſing the ſpirit of faction, which prevail among the people; that a dutiful ſubmiſſion to the laws of the land may be ſtrictly obſerved, which ſhall ever be the rule of my conduct, as the intereſt and happineſs of this dominion ever have been, and ſhall continue to be, the objects of my adminiſtration.

Given under my hand, and the ſeal of the colony, at Williamſburg, *the 3d day of* May, 1775, *and in the 15th year of his Majeſty's reign.*

DUNMORE.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Extracts of letters from BOSTON, *April 19.*

I HAVE taken up my pen to inform you that laſt night, about 11 o'clock, 1000 of the beſt troops, in a very ſecret manner, embarked on board a number of boats at the bottom of the Common, and went up Cambridge river, and landed.

In the meantime, they ſtopped every perſon from going over the Neck, or any ferry; but we ſoon found a way to get ſome men to alarm the country. From thence they marched to Lexington, where they ſaw a number of men exerciſing. They ordered them to diſperſe, and immediately fired on them, killed eight men on the ſpot, and marched to Concord. This alarmed the country ſo, that it ſeemed as if men came down from the clouds. This news coming to town, the General ſent out another 1000 men, with a large train of artillery. In the meantime, thoſe troops at Concord had ſet fire to the courthouſe there. We then had our men collected ſo that an engagement immediately enſued, and the King's troops retreated very faſt, until they were reinforced with the laſt 1000 that the General ſent; but they did not ſtand long before the whole body gave way, and retreated very faſt. Our men kept up at their heels, loading and firing till they got to Charleſtown, when our men thought it not prudent to proceed any farther, fearing the ſhips of war would be ordered to fire on Boſton and Charleſtown. They have gained a complete victory; and, by the beſt information I can get, moſt of the officers and ſoldiers are cut off. There were two waggons, one loaded with powder and ball, and the other with proviſions, guarded by 17 men and an officer, going to the army, when ſix of our men waylaid them, killed two, wounded two, and took the officer priſoner; the others took to the woods, and we brought off the waggons. The engagement began about 12 o'clock, and continued until 7; in the meantime, they retreated 20 miles. I have endeavoured to give you a few of the particulars, as near as I am able, conſidering the ſituation we are in, not knowing but the troops may have liberty to turn their revenge on us. We have now at leaſt 10,000 men round this town. It has been a moſt diſtreſſing day with us, but I pray God we may never have reaſon to be called to ſuch another."

Another of April 20th.

"Yeſterday produced a ſcene, the moſt ſhocking that New England ever beheld. Laſt Saturday, P. M. orders were ſent to the ſeveral regiments quartered here not to let their grenadiers or light infantrry do any duty till farther orders; upon which the inhabitants conjectured that ſome ſecret expedition was on foot, and, being upon the lookout, they obſerved thoſe bodies on the move between 10 and 11 o'clock on Tueſday night, obſerving a perfect ſilence in their march, towards the point oppoſite to Phipps's farm, where boats were in waiting, that conveyed them over. The men appointed to alarm the country on ſuch occaſions got over, by ſtealth, as early as the troops, and took their different routes."

"The firſt advice we had was about 8 o'clock in the morning, when it was reported that the troops had fired upon and killed five men in Lexington; previous to which, an officer came expreſs to his Excellency General Gage, when, between 8 and 9 o'clock, a brigade marched out under the command of Earl Percy, conſiſting of the marines, the Welſh fuſileers, the 4th, 47th, and 38th regiments, and two field pieces. About 12 o'clock, it was given out by the General's aid-de-camp that no perſon was killed, and that a ſingle gun had not been fired, which report was variouſly believed; but, between 1 and 2, certain accounts came that 8 were killed outright, and 14 wounded, of the inhabitants of Lexington. Thoſe people, it ſeems, to the number of about 40, were drawn out early in the morning, near the meeting-houſe, to exerciſe; upon which the party of light infantry and grenadiers, to the number of about 800, came up to them and ordered them to diſperſe. The commander replied, that they were innocently amuſing themſelves with exerciſe; that they had not any ammunition with them, and therefore ſhould not moleſt or diſturb them. This anſwer not ſatisfying, the troops fired upon them, and killed three or four; the others took to their heels, and the troops continued to fire. A few took refuge in the meeting, when the ſoldiers ſhoved up the windows, pointed their guns in, and killed three there. This is the beſt account I can learn of the beginning of the fatal day, and you muſt naturally ſuppoſe that ſuch a piece of cruelty would rouſe the country.

"The troops continued their march to Concord, entered the town, and retreated themſelves in the meeting-houſe, and town-houſe. In the latter place, they found ſome ammunition and ſtores belonging to the country, which finding they could not bring away, by reaſon of the country people having occupied all the poſts round them, they ſet fire to the houſe, but the people extinguiſhed it. They ſet it on fire a ſecond time, which brought on a general engagement, at about 11 o'clock. The troops took two pieces of cannon from the countrymen; but their numbers increaſing, they ſoon regained them, and the troops were obliged to retreat towards town.

"At noon, they were joined by the other brigades, under Earl Percy, when another very warm engagement came on at Lexington. The troops not being able to ſtand it, were obliged to continue their retreat, which they did with the bravery becoming Britiſh ſoldiers; but the country was in a manner deſperate, not regarding their cannon in the leaſt, and followed on till 7 in the evening, by which time they got into Charleſtown, when they left off the purſuit, leſt they might injure the inhabitants. I ſtood upon the hills in town and ſaw the engagement very plain, which was very bloody for 7 hours; and it is conjectured that one half of the ſoldiers, at leaſt, are killed. The laſt brigade was ſent over the ferry, in the evening, to ſecure their retreat; and they are this morning intrenching themſelves upon Bunkin hill, till they can get a ſafe retreat to this town.

"It is impoſſible to learn any particulars, as the communication between town and country is at preſent broke off; they were till ten laſt night bringing over their wounded, ſeveral of which are ſince dead, two officers in particular. When I reflect and conſider that the fight between thoſe whoſe parents, but a few years ago, were bro-

thers, I ſhudder at the thought, and there is no knowing where our calamities will end."

Another letter has the following:

"The troops continuing their route to Concord, the country, by the time of their getting there, were alarmed; and our people, taking to a hill, began firing upon the troops, with about 200 men, which number receiving continual additions, from every part of the country, the troops were all the remainder of the day on their retreat to Charleſtown. Several of the officers that returned ſay they never were in a hotter engagement; many are killed on both ſides, who were left on the road, neither party having time to collect their dead."

Letters from New York ſay, that the killed among the regulars amounted to 500. Some ſay that Lord Percy and General Haldimand are among the dead, but others contradict it.

Extract of a letter from New York, *forwarded by the different committees.*

"Fourteen regiments are ordered to New York; that city is to be the place of arms, and fortified. All communication between that city and the ſouthern and eaſtern provinces to be cut off, ſo as to prevent any junction. The people are now united to a man, and concerting means to prevent the above ſchemes being executed; but write, they need immediate aſſiſtance from the ſouthward, ere the arrival of the above troops. They are embodying themſelves."

Mr. PURDIE,

THE underwritten extracts are taken from letters lately arrived from London, and written by a wiſe and well informed friend of America. So determined a ſyſtem of tyranny, oppreſſion, and injuſtice, as the preſent Miniſtry have adopted againſt America, is not to be equalled in the hiſtory of mankind. It is a notorious fact, that the certain character of Adminiſtration is perfidy, treachery, and deceit. By theſe diſgraceful vices, not by manly wiſdom, do they hope to ſucceed. Let Americans have this, the true character of Miniſtry, conſtantly in view; and, diſregarding all plauſible appearances of moderation and reconcilement (which are only hoiſted out to deceive, and put us off our guard) never remit our vigilance, faithful adherence to the aſſociation, and determination to be prepared for reſiſting, force by force, until we know the repealing ſtatutes are paſſed. When actions are repugnant to declarations, a wiſe man will ever diſregard the latter. How, with any conſiſtency, can we credit deſigns to redreſs us, when a miniſterial majority in Parliament have declared the colony of Maſſachuſetts Bay in rebellion, and the other colonies abetting them? When we find our publick magazines of ammunition privately removed in the night, and ſeven regiments actually ordered to embark for North America? Let us be prepared, my countrymen, and all the powers of darkneſs can never prevail againſt us.

CIVIS.

LONDON, *February* 10, 1775.

THE die is now thrown: The two Houſes of Parliament have declared the Maſſachuſetts in rebellion, and the reſt of the provinces abetting them, which is tantamount to declaring them too rebels. It becomes every American, now, to look firmly forward: Submiſſion and chains, or reſiſtance and liberty; this is the alternative. If the former be moſt eligible, it cannot be too ſoon; we cannot too ſoon cover our ſhame and ſilence, and compoſe our minds to the inexorable yoke. If the latter, with its worſt conſequences, labour, endurance, and even death, ſhould, to free minds, be preferable, it becomes you moſt ſeriouſly and deeply to conſider of, and provide, the means of ſeconding the glorious reſolution.

To contend with a mighty ſtate, with all its lifted terrours and united powers, and for a prize ſo precious---the world never ſaw a conteſt more important. The very contemplation of it elevates and nerves the mind. But let your means be wiſely prepared, and well huſbanded; they will grow every hour more ſtrong. The powerful oppoſition in this country, its commerce and revenue ſhocked, its taxes augmented, its merchants alarmed, and its manufacturers ſtarving, France and Spain watching for a favourable moment to ſtrike, if your people have calm courage enough for a protractive defenſive war, with the hardſhips of an interdicted commerce with the reſt of the world, their ſucceſs is ſure. There is nothing upon earth more ſure, than that one year's determined reſiſtance muſt reduce this country to any terms. On the contrary, from the declarations which have been made in both Houſes of Parliament, the conſequences of ſubmiſſion will be, the execution of all thoſe who have ſtood forth for the people, and a confiſcation of their eſtates, a general diſarming law, taxes to reimburſe Great Britain her expenſes, the abridgment of all chartered rights, and the degradation of Aſſemblies, ſo as to prevent them from making any ſtand for the people, while they are an inſtrument of their oppreſſion, in carrying the edicts of miniſters into execution.

Were the non-export of grain only, from America, now in force, this country would be in a ſtate of famine and inſurrection, in ſix weeks. In my opinion, one year's faithful adherence to that reſolution muſt compel the King's miniſter's to do juſtice.

The utmoſt vigilance ſhould be uſed to keep the non-export and import agreement inviolated.

Lord Mansfield, who is the author and inſtigator of taxing America, has declared, in the Houſe of Lords, that Parliament has alſo a right to tax Ireland. This you may depend upon.

Remember the danger of heſitation and inactivity on one ſide, while on the other the ſword is drawn, and the ſcabbard thrown away.

The petition from the General Congreſs was ſent to the Houſe, undiſtinguiſhed, among a maſs of other papers; and, as far as I can underſtand, not even read. For God's ſake, exert that vigour, fortitude, firmneſs, vigilance, and activity, which the times call for, and to which we muſt owe the preſervation of our ineſtimable rights.

It is current here, that orders are ſent fron hence to ſeize upon particular perſons. A prudent caution, therefore, is neceſſary; for, in fact, we are in a ſtate of warfare."

Extract of a ſecond letter from the ſame Gentleman.

"You will ſee by Lord North's addreſs to his Majeſty, agreed to by both Houſes of Parliament, what a diſpoſition there is here to do us juſtice. Generals Howe, Clinton, and Burgoyne, are appointed to go out, and with them 6000 troops. You ſee, Sir, that the queſtion is now brought to the laſt iſſue, in which prudence and firmneſs muſt decide our fate. Be you prepared to prevent any attempt by force, or otherwiſe to defeat your non-import and non-export plans from having their full effect on this country, and it is moſt certain it cannot hold out one year. If the united wiſdom of America, in Congreſs, ſhould conclude her able to reſiſt, by the commercial ſtruggle, longer than one year, her victory is certain."

Among the various extracts of letters from America to Lord Dartmouth, laid before Parliament by the Miniſter, appears the following from General Gage, dated the 15th of December, 1774.

"Your Lordſhip's idea of diſarming "certain provinces would doubtleſs be "conſiſtent with prudence and ſafety; "but it neither is nor has been practicable, "without having recourſe to force, and "being maſter of the country."

The miniſterial plan of deſpotiſm (ſays a correſpondent from London) has exaſperated the friends of Liberty here amazingly; and Lord Chatham ſays, a diſarming law is the very laſt America ought to ſubmit to, for a brave people can never be completely enſlaved while they have arms in their hands."

Mr. PURDIE,

PLEASE to inform the publick, that the Mary, Capt. Miller, now loading in York river, is partly owned by Mr. John Wilkinſon of London, who is likewiſe owner of two ſhips, the Lion and Brilliant, that formerly loaded in Virginia; which two ſhips the ſaid Mr. Wilkinſon has let to the Miniſtry, to carry troops to Boſton, to cut the throats of all the Americans.

Quere. Is it not incumbent on every friend of liberty, and his country, to refuſe ſhipping a ſingle hogſhead of tobacco on board any ſhip belonging to ſuch a bloody-minded man as Mr. Wilkinſon? Would it not be as proper to ſend the Mary back, in ballaſt, as the Virginia? Her being chartered by another perſon cannot be any good objection to ſending her away in ballaſt, ſince the charterer muſt have known of Mr. Wilkinſon's crime before the Mary left London, and therefore has made himſelf *particeps criminis*, an acceſſory to the guilt.

AT a meeting of the freeholders of the county of King William, at the courthouſe, on Monday, the firſt of May,

CARTER BRAXTON, and WILLIAM AYLETT, Eſqrs. were unanimouſly choſen their delegates, to repreſent them in convention for one year, from the date hereof.

A ſubſcription being then opened for the relief of our brethren in Maſſachuſetts Bay, and it being thought highly neceſſary, at this important criſis, that ſupplies ſhould be ſent to them, and money being the only means by which that relief could be afforded with certainty, the ſum of 175l. was immediately contributed, and it is expected that a much larger ſum will be given when collections are made from the whole county.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mr. PURDIE,

IT gives me more concern to trouble the publick, and you, than anſwering Mr. *Dawſon;* though, as he has called on me, in this publick manner, I muſt make my defence, leſt I ſhould be condemned before guilty.----Mr. *Dawſon* complains of being impoſed upon by the high price of my goods; he was told the price before he bought them, though he bought very few himſelf, except a horſe, ſaddle, and bridle, but gave orders to other people, and deſired me to anſwer them. The perſons that bought the goods are the propereſt to complain, not Mr. *Dawſon*, who paid his debts I ſuppoſe, as I never heard the leaſt complaint by him till now, the money is come due, though he ſays in *October*, which I believe is too often the caſe. If Mr. *Dawſon* really thought himſelf impoſed upon, why did he continue dealing three days after he had publiſhed his piece for near 4l. even to the laſt hour before the papers came to my hands? I hope he will deliberately conſider, and never act nor do any thing raſh nor imprudent for the future.

JOHN HOLT.

Williamſburg, May 3, 1775.